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which the ores of the Lake Superior region are carried. Truly these ores are carried vast distances, but does not their high character warrant this? Can either England or Germany obtain ores equally rich in metallic iron and free from injurious ingredients any nearer at hand? Again, can the iron masters of Germany or England obtain equally good ores at as low a cost as the iron masters of Ohio and western Pennsylvania secure Lake Superior ores?

GEORGE G. TUNELL.

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*I Diseredati e i loro Diritti.* By PIETRO PELLEGRINI. Borgo a Mozzano. Tipografia Editrice N. Vannini, 1897. 8vo, pp. 205.

THE title of this book, *The Disinherited and their Rights*, suggests at once the class of literature to which it belongs. The closing decades of the century have been prolific in books dealing with the economic condition of those who have failed to maintain their adjustment in the ever-advancing capitalistic régime. Of these works Italy has produced her share. The younger writers of that country especially are socialistic. The corruptions of the Roman church and its disgraceful struggle to regain temporal power have driven the most intelligent classes into open rebellion against the mysticism of Christianity, and this hostile spirit is manifesting itself in the literary expression of naturalistic and materialistic doctrines. Spencer and Darwin are accepted perhaps for more than they really stand for. Karl Marx finds many devoted adherents. The materialistic conception of history, as set forth by him, is accepted and made the basis of social and economic discussion.

While this is true with perhaps the majority of the younger Italian economic writers, the book before us is written with a sense of that moderation or measure by which the Greek strain in the Italian blood is none too often manifested. The author believes that the material element in social progress has been unduly emphasized. While modestly disclaiming an attempt to make a scientific study, he seeks to show that this element is only one of many diverse and concomitant factors of which the social order is a resultant. This specific task, to those who do not accept the materialistic conception of history, may seem self-imposed. And indeed a part of the book does appear on this side of the water to be a superfluous contribution to economic

discussion. This may be due, however, to our failure to realize the exact condition of economic science in Italy. But the attempt of the author to show that the evolution of capitalism may take a juster form, and that a new juridical and social order based upon the physical order now existing, but quite unlike the actual condition of things, may be evolved, is highly interesting and worthy of the most serious consideration.

Like the scientific socialists in general the writer maintains that socialism is an outgrowth of capitalism. The institution of the wage relation has disorganized the family and destroyed the laborer's interest in production. The land has been capitalized and the peasant proprietor, like the wage-earner, has been cast out of society, and together they become socialists and naturally demand a new order on their own account (p. 6). But their demand is indefinite. The vagueness of the socialistic ideal, and the disinclination of the proletariat to aim at the practical, make their efforts futile. The author would therefore echo the cry of the internationalists, "Proletarians of all lands unite!" They should avail themselves of their civil, technical, economic, and social capacity to enforce their demands (p. 29). The following are among the subjects discussed: "From the Bourgeois to the Proletariate," "The Physical-Industrial Organism," "The Personality of Industrial Organs," "Personal Relations," and "The Real Relations Due to Industrialism." The book concludes with chapters on "Socialism," "The New Era," and "Peace." It is a worthy and welcome attempt to correct the aberrations of both individualism and socialism.

I. W. H.